



MINES AND MERCHANDISE.

Out of 242 gold, silver, copper and lead mines owned by corporations in the states and territories west of the Missouri river and in two states east of the river—Michigan and Minnesota—it is found by checking them out that 122 of them, more than one-half of all, are paying dividends to their stockholders.

These do not include mines owned and operated by individuals, or private firms, only those which are incorporated and are being worked in the states and territories mentioned above.

It may be doubted whether there is any other industry commercial or other that can make an equally good showing. The Mining and Scientific Press of San Francisco draws attention to a circumstance which has a bearing on this matter, as showing how impossible it would be for a paying mining property to collapse and go into bankruptcy as did a few weeks ago an old established mercantile house of Boston. It says:

"Reference was recently made to casual comment on the 'transitory' nature of mining, the point in reply being that mining partakes of the nature of permanency to the same extent of any other form of business, and that it is no uncommon thing to note the collapse and disappearance of old established and apparently prosperous businesses of every kind. A case in point occurred last week—the failure of the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber company. Here was a long established, conservative, intelligently managed concern, paying dividends steadily for years at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, and its stock above par—115. Yet it has been swept out of existence by some one of the many ground swells in the coming and going of commercial tides. This was a fair representative of 'solid' business. Its owners and managers might possibly think mining unsafe and unreliable, a 'transitory' proposition. Yet where in the history of mining is found instance where a mining corporation, paying regular dividends, its stock selling at \$115 on the 100, and carefully managed and intelligently directed, collapsed in a similar way to this 'solid' Boston concern? Failure is liable in any firm of legitimate business, mining, manufacturing or mercantile, in the former probably to a less aggregate percentage than in the latter two. As for permanence and continuity of mining, there are quartz and hydraulic gold mines in California that have been worked profitably and continuously for nearly forty years; recently the Elisenzecher Zug mine, near Sigen, Germany, celebrated the 400th anniversary of its continuous working; the Rio Tinto of Spain has yielded almost continuously for over 1,000 years. The list might be extended indefinitely."

LATEST MINING PATENTS.

Five patents affecting the mining industry were granted during the week ending June 28, 1898:

To Alfonso Pesant of Brooklyn, N. Y., for a crushing roll, consisting of a shaft having sections of different diameters, a roll cylinder having sections of corresponding diameters mounted thereon, and means for securing the roll cylinder to the shaft.

To Orville M. Morse of Jackson, Mich., for a separator, a combination of the screen frame, the screen, thereon, means for imparting motion thereto, a feed frame above the screen, flexible straps for suspending the feed frame over the screen, circular disks secured to the screen, to which the upper ends of the straps are secured, and means for rotating the disks to adjust the feed frame.

To Stephen P. Quick of Johannesburg, South Africa, for a machine for shaping or forging and sharpening rock drills. A die fitted with an inclined cutter, so disposed or arranged as to constitute that portion of the die which affects the formation of the extreme cutting edge on the drill simultaneously with the formation of the tapering or angular faces, the cutter being set at such an inclination as to form the desired bevel at the cutting point of the drill in addition to the cutting edge.

To Ernest Holmes of London, England, for a portable electric drill a combination with a magnet core and magnet, of two crescent-shaped pole pieces secured to the under side of the core, a yoke frame secured to and depending from the pole pieces and terminating in a central spindle bearing, an armature spindle journaled in the bearing, an armature fixed to the upper end of the spindle and arranged to rotate between the pole pieces, an under frame mounted below the yoke and forming a drill spindle bearing, a drill spindle journaled in the bearing and provided with a gear wheel, a pinion fixed to the armature spindle, a gear wheel and a pinion journaled one above the other in the under frame, the latter gear wheel and pinion meshing with the aforesaid wheel and pinion, a sleeve screwed upon the lower end of the under frame, a drill fixed to the spindle, an elastic washer fixed in the sleeve and having its lower edge exposed below the same, handles secured to the magnet core, and a casing surrounding the operating mechanism of the drill and having its lower portion tapered toward and secured to the under frame.

To Peter M. Weber of Munhall, Pa., for rolls having at the first pass registering projections arranged to form a single upper and lower registering groove in the metal, and succeeding passes having symmetrical flatter and wider projections arranged to sprer

the metal symmetrically in a lateral direction and flatten the grooves to substantially the same amount upon each side.

NUGGETS FROM THE HILLS

Coke for the United Globe mines has been coming in more freely the past week, and it is reported there are a number of cars of coke on the side track this side of the sub-agency.

Jake Abraham from Silver City, N. M., was at Globe from Saturday till Tuesday last, looking the camp over with the view of making an investment. Mr. Abraham resided there for several years prior to the spring of 1882, and found a number of his old friends glad to see him. He will probably return in the fall.

Al Sieber came in from Pinto creek yesterday. He informed us that the mines which Con Crowley and he are developing, and which they own jointly with W. T. and H. H. McNelly and D. R. Williamson, show steady improvement as development progresses. Good bodies of copper are being found on several claims of the group, and some of the ore runs well in gold.

—Silver Belt.

Murray Innes returned to Globe last Saturday from California, where he spent two months combining business with pleasure. While in Los Angeles he concluded the sale of four copper claims near Webster gulch to an eastern party. Mr. Innes says the Globe district is attracting much attention in mining circles and there promises to be an active inquiry for mines, especially copper properties in that section the coming fall.

Will Ryan who has been living in Grant county, N. M., for the past several years, and was in charge of the Simpson copper smelter, arrived in Globe last Saturday for a short stay. He has not lost his attachment for Globe and may decide to return there with his family to reside. Mrs. Ryan and children are at present living in Deming. Mr. Ryan is a practical smelter man and was for many years with the Old Dominion Copper company, before the purchase of the property by its present owners.

Another draft was made at the United Globe mines Monday, reducing the force, so we are informed, to about 30 to 35 men. The company has had many obstacles to contend with, chief of which has been the delay in the arrival of coke and building materials. The erection of a hospital building has been begun, and an extension to the smelter is being built to accommodate the new furnace to be completed and the smelter ready to blow in within a couple of weeks. It is not probable, however, that smelting will be resumed at an early date.—Silver Belt.

James A. Fleming is elated over recent developments on the Diamond H group of mines. The new working shaft at a depth of 70 feet is in rich sulphide ore, which covers the whole bottom of the shaft. It is expected that water will be struck at 80 feet. At another place on the surface four feet of ore has been uncovered, which assays high in gold, some of it \$150 to the ton. In sinking an old shaft to the ton, in sinking an old shaft, water was struck, strongly impregnated with copper. An analysis of the water made by L. U. Coombs, assayer, gave a return of 22 pounds of copper to 100 gallons of water. Mr. Fleming believes that in the Diamond H he has one of the most promising mines in Globe district and we hope his expectations will be realized, as there is no one more deserving of success than he.—Silver Belt.

THE DEPTHS OF THE OCEAN.

Some interesting facts regarding recently acquired knowledge of the bottom of the sea were given in a lecture on submarine cables delivered in Paris by M. J. Depelley under the auspices of the French colonial union. The following extracts are made by Ciel e Terre, Paris:

"The knowledge of the depths of the sea is a comparatively new science, the light on the nature and configuration of the ocean's bottom having been obtained through the progress of submarine telegraphy.

"Before this, navigators confined their efforts to the discovery of the boundaries of the surface, and nothing seemed least important to those who sailed over it than the fact that the abyss beneath was 3,000 to 30,000 feet deep. Little attention was given to the depths of the sea until the day when the first essays toward submarine telegraphy gave the immediate interest of utility to this new study.

Up to that time soundings had scarcely been made anywhere except on coasts, in the mouths of rivers and in harbors, where the depth might be so slight as to threaten the safety of vessels. But when submarine telegraphy came to demand as exact knowledge as possible of the sea bottom, with all its variations, soundings were extended, and the means of investigating great depths were studied. A large number of deep sea soundings have now been made by the French, English and American navies—principally by the English, in view of telegraphic projects. They do not yet enable us to draw a map of the sea bottom, as we make a chart of an explored region, but they give an idea of the broad lines of configuration of the submarine surface of the earth.

"Thus, the Mediterranean is now quite well known, and we are almost certain that it is nowhere more than 11,000 feet deep. In the Atlantic there have rarely been found depths greater than 20,000 or less than 6,000 feet, except near the coasts.

"One more important result of these studies is the indication that the sea bottom, in deep places, is, except in certain regions, remarkably regular. In the north Atlantic, which has hitherto been best explored, the slopes are so regular and gentle that Huxley asserted that he might travel by carriage from the coast of Ireland to Newfoundland, if the ocean were dried up. From Ireland there is a regular incline out to about 180 miles from the coast, and this could easily be descended. Thence extends, for a distance of 1,200 miles, a central plateau that has few irregularities of surface; the surface of this plateau is 12,000 to 15,000 feet below the sea level, and although Mont Blanc could be submerged there, it would be enough to travel over this surface, which is more level than any terrestrial plain. At the end of this plateau begins an upward slope 450 miles long, and except for one point where probably an extra horse would be required, the carriage would easily reach Newfoundland.

"Another interesting fact is that the deep sea bottom everywhere appears to be in the same condition—a layer of soft slime, smooth to the touch, formed of a mass of microscopic shells. This is found in almost all oceans, even in the Pacific, the only difference being slight variations of color."—Translated for the Literary Digest.

WAITER FOR HIS CHUM.

Denver Millionaire Goes Abroad to Spend His Money.

New York, July 26.—Two unusual friends sailed together in the Campania bound for a European trip that will cost time and money without stint. One was David Moffat, banker and silver king of Colorado. The other was Tom Gay, head waiter of the Fifth Avenue hotel, who travels as the guest of Mr. Moffat.

The two men weren't acquainted a few weeks ago, when Moffat entered the hotel. He is worth \$40,000,000, and has nothing to do but spend it. He dresses well, lives well and scatters his money on all sides. His appearance at the hotel was a signal for advance in the amount of tips all along the line.

A dollar for a glass of ice water was called for the waiter could keep the change, no matter what it might be.

The mine owner had no idea of going abroad when he came here, but he soon tired of New York in summer and determined on a foreign trip. He is a sociable man, and never cares to travel alone, so he cast about for a companion.

He found him in Gay, the head waiter, who had been at the hotel for thirty years. They had mutual likes and dislikes, and became such fast friends that the millionaire suggested a foreign trip abroad, of indefinite distance and time, he to pay all expenses. Gay was delighted and these two, the silver king and the waiter, sailed on the Campania yesterday.

Mr. Moffat was the lay figure and victim in a remarkable robbery in 1889, when he was president of the First National bank in Denver. He was sitting in his office when a respectable looking stranger entered unannounced.

"I have a check for \$21,000," said the fellow in a cool way. "In my other hand I have a bottle of nitro-glycerine as you will see. Sign that check, order the cashier to pay it to me or I will blow you and myself to hell. Don't make a false move or I will throw it at your feet."

Moffat signed the check and took the stranger to the cashier. Both men preserved their nerve and nothing unusual was noticed. The man received the \$21,000 and with a warning glance at Moffat, disappeared. He has not been seen since, though the bank has spent a small fortune on detectives.

The bottle was found in a hallway. It contained castor oil.

THIS WAS IN ENGLAND.

The duke of Norfolk is an exceedingly kind hearted, quiet, unassuming man; but on one occasion he gave a postoffice young woman a severe fright. She had got into the habit of rubbing the public with a rod of iron and favoring her remarks with a good deal of impudence. The duke saw and heard much of this while he was writing his telegram, recounts the London Telegraph. When his turn came the young woman took his telegram, read it, and dashed it back to him, saying snappishly:

"Put your name to it. What's your name?"

"That will do," said the duke, pointing to the signature, "Norfolk."

"That's not the name of a man; that is the name of a country," snapped the clerk.

The duke took the telegram and proceeded to write another, which ran: "Permanent Secretary, G. P. O., London: Clerk at this office exceedingly insolent to the public; reprimand severely; discharge on second complaint. The Postmaster General."

As he handed it in he observed: "This is official and will go free."

When the young woman read it she nearly had a fit; but, as the duke only intended to give her a lesson, he consented after much entreaty and promise of amendment, to destroy the second telegram.

WELL KNOWN IN WASHINGTON.

Hon. N. O. Murphy, who was for the second time appointed governor of Arizona yesterday, was seen at the Normandie last evening. He was appointed to succeed Myron H. McCord, who was named for the governorship of the territory by President McKinley after a very prolonged and hot fight among several aspirants, Governor Murphy being a warm supporter of McCord. The latter resigned his office to take command of a regiment of troops raised by himself.

The new governor is so well known in Washington that extended description of him is not necessary. He is one of the broad minded, big hearted, amiable and forceful sort of men that predominate in the west. His genial manner makes him friends everywhere. He was a member of the Fifty-fourth congress, where he did splendid service for Arizona, but he was never beaten for congress, as was stated in a local paper, nor for any other office.

His former administration of the governorship of the territory was in every way satisfactory, and his appointment now will please the people regardless of parties, for he counts some of his strongest personal friends among the democrats.

Governor Murphy is a native of Maine, but in early life taught school in Wisconsin. He went to Arizona, however, when it had but a few hundred inhabitants and has been a potent factor in its development. A brother, Frank Murphy, is considered the most progressive man in the territory, and is one of the wealthiest citizens.—Washington Post.



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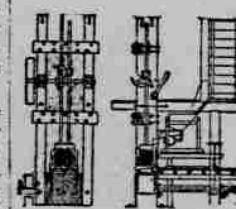
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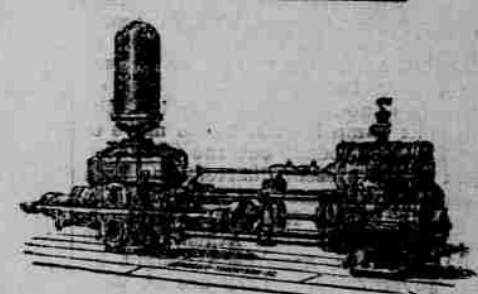
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